

# American



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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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For the American Farmer.  
ON PUBLIC ROADS.  
Chapter II.

I come now to consider how a highway may be created. The general impression is that a public road must originate by act of assembly; either by the Legislature exercising the power, or authorizing some public body to do so. But this is a gross error into which this "thinking people" have fallen. A highway may originate from custom, usage or possession, and the principal mode of acquiring a public right of way, is by uncontested possession, and the right very frequently becomes vested in the public by the dedication thereof to their use on the part of the land owners. A dedication is supposed to take place through an agreement entered into between the owner of the land and the public, and the consent of these parties may be either express or implied. I shall trouble the reader with a few decisions both in England and in this country, to show how far the abandonment of the right of way to public uses is a dedication. In an anonymous case reported in 11 East. 275. n., the Court said: the period of eight years was held to be a sufficient time. Lord Kenyon said, "it is now too late to assert the right; for this is quite a sufficient time for presuming a dereliction of the way to the public. In a great case, which was much contested, six years was held sufficient." But the owner must give this consent, and not a tenant, though his tenancy be as long as the law will permit. Rex vs. Barr, 4 Campb. 16. Wood vs. Veale, 5 Ba A. 454. And yet in the case reported in 11 East, where the *locus in quo*, had been in lease for a long term, Lord Kenyon said: "during all that time they (meaning the owners of the soil) permitted the public at large to have the free use of this way, without any impediment whatever; and therefore it is now too late to assert the right; for this is quite a sufficient time for presuming a dereliction of the way to the public." And in the course of his remarks observed—"the Duke of Bedford preserves his right in Southampton street, Covent Garden, by a bar set across the street, which is shut at pleasure, and shows the limited rights of the public." But still, an obstruction, as a gate for example, may be replaced where for twelve years there had been none. Lethbridge vs. Winter, 1 Campb. 263. n. For it must clearly appear that the owner intended to give the public such a right. Woodyer vs. Hadden, 5 Taunt. 125. It has been decided in New York that a road as a public highway for twenty years, becomes a public road, though not recorded, and that it has not ceased to be so, though originally leading to a dock and landing or ferry, and the ferry had been changed, Galatian v. Gardiner, 7 Johns. Rep. 106. In the third judicial district of this State, it has been determined that the abandonment of the right of way to the public use for twenty years is sufficient to constitute a highway. No case of a lesser period has occurred in that district. Dedications of land for public purposes have frequently come under the consideration of the supreme court of the United States. There is no particular form or ceremony necessary for this purpose; all that is requisite is the assent of the owner of the land, and the fact of its being used for the public purposes intended by the appropriation. City of Cincinnati, vs. White, 6 Peters, 431. This doctrine relative to the appropriation of land is not confined to public highways, but extends to all instances

of easements where the user is given to the public, <sup>and</sup> was applied in the case of McConnell vs. The Trustees of the town of Lexington, 12 Wheat 582, to a spring of water.

After land has been thus set apart for the benefit of the community at large, and enjoyed as such, and private and individual rights acquired with reference to it, the law considers it in the nature of an *estoppel in pais*, which precludes the original owner from revoking such dedication: it would be a violation of good faith to the Republic and to those who have acquired private property with a view to the enjoyment of the use thus publicly granted. An individual has built houses upon a street, or bought seated and improved land upon a road thus parted with by an owner, who, after years of peaceable and uninterrupted possession, attempts to deprive him of such usufructuary interest! I ask any man of plain sense, if such conduct would not be considered a fraud upon the improver as one of the commonwealth, an infringement of the public right, and a gross disregard of vested rights. And so far in point of time has the supreme court gone, as to say, that where the public have enjoyed the unmolested use of a street or public road for six or seven years, it has been deemed sufficient for dedication. Barclay and others, v. Howell's Lessee, 6 Peters, 498. vid 3 Mason C. C. R. 272. Nor is it essential that the right to use should be vested in a public corporate body. It may exist in the public, and have no other limitation than its wants. New Orleans vs. The United States, 10 Peters, 632.

It is also to be noticed that a right thus acquired by user, may be lost by disuse; and that as an uninterrupted possession and use, to an incorporeal herediment and easement, is *prima facie*, and if unexplained, conclusive evidence of a right, so the discontinuance of the use by the public for a long period, affords a presumption of the extinguishment of the right, and under circumstances courts of law will presume a grant for a much shorter period than twenty years of enjoyment, Hazard v. Robinson, 3 Mason, C. C. R. 272. In general it is true, that unity of possession of an estate to which an easement is attached, and of the estate which the easement incumbers, is in effect an extinguishment of the easement. But in the case of a way of necessity, the right of way is only suspended by the unity of possession, and revived or regranted by necessary implication upon a deed severing the unity.—*ibid.*

JAMES BOYLE.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—PARKER'S THRESHING MACHINE.

Leonardstown, St. Mary's Co. Md.,  
Jan. 17th, 1843.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR,—In a number of your valuable paper which appeared some time since, there were some favorable notices of the operation of Mr. Hussey's Reaping Machine; but one great and important difficulty was in the machine, that was, the severe draught, which I find from Mr. Hussey's advertisement is obviated by the addition of a pair of forward wheels, arranged as the fore wheels of a wagon, so that a pair of horses can work abreast, instead of one horse in shafts, as in the first machines made. This improvement is very important, and only secures a successful operation of the machine; for without it, it is scarcely worth the freight from the work shop. It might do in very level lands and thin wheat, but the draught was too much for our light horses in heavy, rank wheat, and where the ground was irregular.

I think it but due to give credit to the proper person for making any improvement in Agricultural machinery, and therefore, I desire in this communication to say, that

to Dr. William Thomas of the Patuxent, in this county, is due the credit of the great improvement to the Reaping Machine.—He purchased one last spring, and sent it back with an order to add the wheels as before described: he saw as soon as the machine reached his farm, the objection, and the remedy, which proved successful.

A gentleman of this neighborhood purchased one of the machines, which was put to work on one of his farms under the direction of one of Mr. Hussey's workmen, in very rank wheat, two horses could scarcely get it through the wheat, and then only by taking very narrow cuts. The machine was thrown aside as good for nothing and the crop was cut with cradles. Hearing of Dr. Thomas' improvement, his farm was visited, and when his machine was seen, the difficulty was at once obviated: a wheelwright was put to work, and the additional wheels and pole put on. It was then put to work on a farm near this place, in wheat which was very heavy and much tangled by being blown down; two horses had as much as they could do—two yoke of oxen were tried, which answered better than horses. The machine then worked finely, cut the wheat very clean, and as far as could be judged performed the work of seven cradles, besides having the advantage of saving more wheat than is ordinarily done with cradles.

This is an impartial account of the performance of the machine, which has been rendered entirely available by Dr. Thomas' improvement. Mr. Hussey charges too much—the additional charge is unwarranted under the circumstances; for without the forward wheels, I do not really think the machine worth having.

While on the subject of machines, allow me to recommend a Threshing Machine, made by Jabez Parker of Richmond, Virginia. While on the Rappahannock last summer, I saw several of these machines in successful operation; all much approved by the farmers there. The uniform preference given them induced me to order one for a gentleman in this place, which has proved to be equal to all expectations. Its chief recommendation consists in its simplicity, which is so essential to farmers—it has no complicated machinery—none that is likely to get out of order. The horse power consists of a chain band running through grooves at the end of the levers and then over a small cast iron wheel, which turns the broad wheel. The Thresher is on a spring bed, which is a decided improvement on any I ever saw before. With four horses, 200 bushels of wheat can be got out in a day, giving ample time to feed and put away the straw—the whole can be readily transported in one cart or wagon, and put up in two hours. Take it all in all, it is certainly the best machine I ever saw, and possesses many decided advantages—it can safely be recommended to all farmers.

Some occasional hints or suggestions as to the most improved kind of farm buildings would be very interesting to many of your readers; no doubt some of your valuable correspondents could assist young beginners like myself in the erection of the most economical and convenient farm house.

A YOUNG FARMER.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

We recollect having seen Mr. Hussey's Machine operate as far back as 1836, long before the improvement spoken of, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the estimate formed of its value by our correspondent, "A Young Farmer," does great injustice to the very worthy and ingenious inventor. That the addition of the "forward wheels," is an improvement, we have no doubt, but it is certainly affirming too much, to say, that without them the machine would be "hardly worth the freight from the work-shop." Such a declaration, in the face of

the experience of many well informed farmers, who have used it for several years without them, and who have borne testimony to its excellence—it, to say the least—rash and ill advised. As to the claim of paternity to the forward wheels, we have nothing to say, that is a question of fact, to be settled by the interested parties; but as Mr. Hussey has devoted many of the best years of his life to the invention and improvement of this Machine, and has, as we believe, thereby conferred great benefit upon the agricultural community, we do think he has established claims which entitle him and his invention to respectful consideration.

In the present precarious tenure of labor, and the unprecedented lowness of the price of farm products, it should be the policy of agriculturists to foster all inventions which look to the saving of labor; but if the mechanic, after wasting his time and means in nurturing into being the trophies of his genius, is to find his reward in unkind denunciation, few may be found sufficiently iron-nerved to stem a current of such fearful aspect.

**Mr. Hussey's Reaping Machine,** as originally made, (that is before the addition of the forward wheels,) has been used for several successive years in Washington County of this State, and in Jefferson County, Va. In the former by Mr. Stonebreaker, a sensible, calculating farmer, and in the latter, by the Messrs. Lucas and Washington, gentlemen distinguished as good farmers: they highly approve of the Machine, and their judgment is entitled to great weight.

We feel it due to Mr. Hussey to take this brief notice of the above communication, and avail ourselves of the occasion to acquit our correspondent of all intention of doing injury either to the feelings or interests of Mr. H. though his remarks are probably calculated to produce that effect.

—[Ed. American Farmer.]

#### IMPORTANCE OF DEEP SUB-SOIL PLOUGHING.

The importance of this operation has added one more to the principles connected with agriculture, which the late spirit of improvement has presented to the consideration of the Farmer. It is an operation drawn from the nature of sub-soils and manures, which will admit of general application.—The tendency of many of the salts and other constituent parts of manures, applied, we know is downward, and especially in light and gravelly land; and can never be brought within the reach of vegetation, but by this process. The ingredients of a good soil, no doubt, extend much deeper into the earth, than is generally supposed, and must have been deposited by some devious or other process, or have descended from the surface. We remember, in digging a well, about 8 feet through strata of coarse gravel, a crop of rank weeds, consisting of stononium and others, sprang up the first summer after the excavation, without any application of manure or tillage whatever. We noticed it as a very extraordinary production in a soil, if such it can be called, composed of very coarse gravel and cobblestones. The practice of deep and sub-soil ploughing is calculated to reach and appropriate this hidden treasure, whatever it may be, to the purposes of vegetation, for which it is so well adapted. The ignorance of this truth has kept the Dutch farmers on the deluvial flats of the Mohawk valley, skimming the surface to the depth of a few inches, which their forefathers gauged for them more than a century ago;—until they have in some places, nearly exhausted its fertilizing qualities, while the sub-stratum, is a rich vegetable mould, several feet in thickness. Though sub-soil ploughing has been scarcely known hitherto in this country, it has been practised to very great advantage in England, for many years. In the counties of Huntingdon, Lincolnshire, and Cambridgeshire, large tracts hitherto barren have been changed by it from sterility to fertility and afford practical evidence of its importance, so that wheat is no longer a luxury confined to the rich, but is there “the staff of the poor man's life also?” The quaking moass and arid mont now wave with golden grain, and the acre, which once gave back only four times the seed, now returns from eight to ten fold. Instead too, of winter being the season of starvation to cattle, it is now essentially the season of food and plenty.

Experience has also shown that when hard pan, clay or indurated sand is loosened by subsoil ploughing, it immediately changes into mould.numerable little chambers are formed, which are alternately filled with water and air. The combined action of moisture, air and heat, aided by enriching matters received from the surface, produce an astonishing change in the soils, which were totally unproductive before.

We have no recollection of sub-soil ploughing, or of any implement for that purpose, occurring in the annals of Roman agriculture, but skilled as they were in all the arts, no doubt it must have been discovered during their long course of national prosperity.

Unable to call to our aid, on this subject, the infallible test of our experience, we are happy to avail ourselves of that of others. In an able address delivered before the Kennebec Central Agricultural Society in October last, by the Hon. James Bates, published in the Maine Cultivator, the uses and advantages of subsoil ploughing are set forth in a manner that leaves no doubt in the mind of the reader.

From Mr. Bates' address we give the following extracts in corroboration of our own views already expressed.

“About twenty years ago a Mr. Wm. Smith of Deanston, became so thoroughly convinced of the advantage of loosening the subsoil that he invented a plough for that purpose.—It is a heavy, uncouth, wrought-iron article, too clumsy in its make and action for a New England man.

Cumbrous as it is, it has deepened the soil of millions of acres of Great Britain.

Some years since, Mr. Phinney of Lexington, Mass. put his Yankee invention in requisition, and made a substitute for the Deanston plough, which is very simple and efficient. It consists of a square beam, strongly gripped, with three iron teeth, formed like those of a cultivator, made of an inch and a half bar of square iron.

With this instrument, Mr. Phinney has pulverized more of the hard pan on his farm than any other man in America.

With that readiness of invention, which characterizes our nation, Messrs Prouty & Mears have constructed a subsoil plough mostly of cast iron which answers every purpose of the heavy English plough, for less than half the cost of the foreign article.

This plough is not only for pulverizing and deepening the soil, but to act so as to form a drain in every furrow. It is generally used as follows:

When the purpose is to drain the soil as well as deepen it, the furrows should run up and down the descent. A common plough runs first, and the subsoil plough follows in the same furrow, and as it consists of a counter land side and swale share of the wing without a mould board, it simply loosens and pulverizes the subsoil without throwing it out, on this the next furrow is turned. Another is subcribed, and so on till the field is ploughed.—It is best done by the same team changed at each bout. It is easy to see that the surface and subsoil water finds a channel to run off in every furrow.

When the ground has been previously prepared, with covered drains the ploughing should be at right angle with the drain, in which direction they convey the water into the drains.

The most important use of the subsoil plough remains to be stated.

It performs the service contemplated in my second proposition, viz:—To pulverize and deepen the mould to the extent necessary to produce the most healthy and abundant vegetation.

Experience has convinced the best farmers that a deep mellow soil, free from stagnant, or cold subsoil water, is not only more productive in favorable seasons, but stands the extreme of wet and drought much better than that which is shallow and resting on a hard and impenetrable subsoil. On the 7th of July, 1841, I saw a very beautiful and forward piece of common land which had been in use fifty years. It was ploughed about four inches deep and the small stones and impacted loam seemed to have formed a bound not easily passed by a common plough.

In autumn I inquired for the crop and found the produce fifteen bushels to the acre. The owner complained of his ill luck, stating that as soon as the growth set in, his corn wilted and the leaves curled up, and his crop was cut off. I can tell that gentleman if he wishes to drive ill luck out of his corn field, he must stir his subsoil six or eight inches below his usual ploughing.

Experience has also shown that when hard pan, clay or indurated sand is loosened by subsoil ploughing, it immediately changes into mould.numerable little chambers are formed, which are alternately filled with water and air. The combined action of moisture, air and heat, aided by enriching matters received from the surface, produce an astonishing change in the soils, which were totally unproductive before.

Some may doubt the advantage of a deep soil and deep culture in growing crops. At least one scientific gentle-

man has told a story of a field of corn in York county, which was lighter on the deep, than it was on the shallow soil; other things being equal. I can only say if all the the circumstances besides the depth of soil were equal, it presents an exception instead of a rule. It is not unlikely that the deepest soil was at the lower side of the field and saturated with water at a low temperature. If so, it proves that it required to be drained in some of the modes I have described.

I have repeatedly traced the roots of clover eighteen inches into soil, and many cultivated roots, Indian corn and some grasses will strike from twelve to twenty inches deep if the soil is loose, rich and warm to that extent. Many persons think the gravelly subsoil and compact pan should never be brought to the surface, and that nothing will grow on it. This is a grand mistake. The debris of granitic rocks when exposed to the action of light, heat and air, with a due portion of moisture is soon prepared for food for plants.—Those who have paid attention to vegetable physiology, have learnt also that the living principle in plants as well as in animals, has power to digest appropriate substances which scarcely any other agent will dissolve.

Those who place seeds on cotton in water contained in glass vessels, are rarely aware that the plants which spring up and grow, actually feed, in part, on the flint grass. Still, it is even so, and if they will accurately weigh the vessel, a tumbler for instance, and employ it for this purpose for a considerable length of time, they will find its weight evidently diminished, and the smooth interior surface made rough. I shall content myself on the present occasion with stating the fact, without entering into an explanation of the action of silicates, on vegetable growth.

Gov. Hill says he visited the site of the great slide, near the notch of the White Hills, just after it took place, and could see nothing in its track but bare stones and granite pebbles. On visiting this wild scene a few years after, he was surprised to find Timothy and other grasses growing vigorously on this spot. I would not be understood by these remarks as recommending to farmers to bring much of the subsoil to the surface at once, as the crop would probably be less the first year; but a small increase of surface ploughing may be made at the commencement of each rotation and productiveness of the soil thereby increased.

Some object to deepening the soil lest their manures should be lost by sinking into it. This is not the place to discuss that subject; when I come to treat of the application of manures I hope to show this opinion to be groundless.

It is proper to give one caution on the use of the subsoil plough.

If your land is wet and lies so flat that the use of this implement will not drain it, you must first drain it in some other way, as you will do more hurt than good. Just in proportion to the number of open chambers you create, do you increase the capacity for holding water, unless it can pass by its own gravity to a lower level.

There is one variety and only one, so far as I know, of flat land which will be benefitted by subsoiling without draining. It is that variety of soil where a thin mould lies on a thin bed of hard sand, resembling iron ore, with a loose sand or gravel below. Now by pulverising this ferruginous bed, the surface water sinks more readily into the sand or gravel beneath—and lands which before were worthless may be made fruitful.

I own a few such acres, and have commenced ploughing and sub-soil ploughing it. If I live to see the result, be it good or bad, you may expect to hear from me.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

As land is becoming dear in many sections of the country, we should cultivate thoroughly in order to get large crops—a great amount of produce from a small space. If an acre be improved so as to double its yield, it is attended with more profit than the addition of another acre to the farm, for the same amount of produce will be obtained at much less expence.

Subsoil ploughing, in many situations, is essential to thorough cultivation. The subsoil is frequently of a different texture from the active soil, and by being loosened and gradually mixed with it, and exposed to the action of the air, water, frosts, &c., it changes and improves the whole mass; and as this great depth of soil is a protection against the extremes of wet and drought, it is beneficial to almost every crop the farmer cultivates. It is particularly essential to root crops which run low, and doubtless from

this cause, in some measure, produce less exhaustion than other crops, as they draw a part of their nutrient from the subsoil.

We have raised white carrots that extended one foot into the hard subsoil, and from their deformed shape and limited extent, in the hard soil, it was evident that subsoil ploughing would have added greatly to the crop, perhaps enough to have paid a good part of the expense in one year. In the island of Guernsey, parsnips are raised one yard in length. This is owing partly to deep cultivation and partly to a long kind cultivated there.—*Ed. Boston Cultivator.*

#### PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING WHEAT.

The readers of the *Cultivator* will recollect that we gave in the volume for 1841, page 127, some interesting experiments made by our correspondent, J. Hannam, Esq. North Deighton, Yorkshire, England, on this subject, which excited much attention; and in which he announced his intention of more fully carrying out the experiments upon which he considered himself as having but just entered. In the last No. of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, we find a most valuable, and as we conceive, conclusive paper on the subject of cutting wheat; being the result of the promised experiments, and which, as its length forbids our inserting it entire, we shall condense for our columns, in the tables omitting such fractions as have no important bearing on the question.

In the former case, Mr. H. selected only three specimens for trial, or specimens cut at three different times; in the present instance, five different cuttings, as follows:

|        |                   |                    |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------|
| No. 1, | reaped Aug. 12th, | stacked Aug. 26th. |
| No. 2, | " 19th,           | " 31st.            |
| No. 3, | " 26th,           | " Sept. 5th.       |
| No. 4, | " 30th,           | " 9th.             |
| No. 5, | " Sept. 9th,      | " 16th.            |

At stacking the several parcels, a sheaf was taken from each, for the purpose of exhibiting samples at the Fair of the Wetherby Ag. Society, and the Show of the Highland Ag. Society. We ought to have stated that 20 perches of wheat, grown on the soil of the same quality, and the same kind of grain, were reaped at each cutting. No. 1 was very green, only fully formed in the berry, and raw; No. 5 was fully ripe. No. 5, in the sample, was bold, but coarse; while Nos. 1 and 2, were finer in the skin, but small, showing they had shrunk some. The raw cut No. 3, was unexceptionable, being as plump as No. 5, and superior to 1 and 2, in thinness and uniform clearness of skin. There was little difference between 3 and 4, except that the last was more rough than the first.

In February, the whole of each specimen was carefully threshed and cleaned under the immediate superintendence of Mr. H., as indeed was performed every other step of the process. The following shows the result as regards quantity:

|        |              |  |
|--------|--------------|--|
| No. 1, | gave 2 bush. | weight 11 st. 12 lb. and straw, 22 st. 7 lb. |
| No. 2, | " 21 "       | 11 st. 1 lb. " 21 st. 3 lb.                  |
| No. 3, | " 31 "       | 15 st. 10 lb. " 20 st. 8 lb.                 |
| No. 4, | " 3 11-16 "  | 16 st. 6 lb. " 19 st. 2 lb.                  |
| No. 5, | " 31 "       | 14 st. 13 lb. " 18 st. 0 lb.                 |

Mr. Hannan now proceeded to test the value of the several specimens for milling, and each kind was ground and dressed by Mr. Hardeastle, one of the best and most experienced millers of the county of York, and the result was as below:

| No. | Gross quantity. | Weight of Grain. | Weight of Flour. | Pollard. | Bran.   | Waste. |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------|---------|--------|
|     | Bushels.        | St. lb.          | St. lb.          | St. lb.  | St. lb. |        |
| 1   | 21              | 11 12            | 8 12             | 12       | 2       | 1      |
| 2   | 22              | 11 1             | 8 6              | 11       | 1       | 1      |
| 3   | 31              | 15 10            | 12 6             | 12       | 2       | 5      |
| 4   | 3 11-16         | 16 6             | 12 3             | 1        | 3       | 5      |
| 5   | 31              | 14 13            | 10 11            | 1        | 9       | 2      |

From the above table, the quantity of flour, seconds or pollard, and bran, per bushel of the wheat, may be deduced as follows, fractions omitted:

| No. | Flour. | Pollard. | Bran. | Weight per bushel. |
|-----|--------|----------|-------|--------------------|
| 1   | 45     | 1        | 10    | 60                 |
| 2   | 47     | 1        | 10    | 62                 |
| 3   | 49     | 3        | 8     | 62 6-7             |
| 4   | 46     | 4        | 8     | 62                 |
| 5   | 43     | 6        | 9     | 56 5-7             |

The same table gives the per cent of flour, seconds, and bran; or the quantity of each that 100 lbs. of grain would yield, fractions omitted:

| No. | Flour.  | Seconds. | Bran.   |
|-----|---------|----------|---------|
| 1   | 75 lbs. | 7 lbs.   | 17 lbs. |
| 2   | 76      | 7        | 16      |
| 3   | 80      | 5        | 13      |
| 4   | 77      | 7        | 14      |
| 5   | 72      | 11       | 15      |

It thus appears that No. 3, is superior to all the other varieties; giving more per bushel than No. 5, by 6½ lbs. of flour; and a gain of about 15 per cent on the flour of equal measures of grain. 100 lbs. of wheat No. 3, makes 80 lbs. of flour; while 100 lbs. of No. 5, yields 72 lbs. showing an advantage of 8 per cent in favor of grain cut raw.

In grinding, it was found that No. 5 ground the worst, worse than No. 1. In No. 5, were a greater quantity of finny particles which would not pass the bolt, than many of the others. The bran from No. 5, was coarse and heavy; while that from No. 3, was "thin as a bee's wing."

The flour from the various wheats, was worth at the time, 2s. 6d. per stone, the pollard 1s. 3d. and the bran 10d. per stone. Taking the straw at the current value of 2d. per stone, real value of the respective cuttings will stand thus:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Total value of the product of twenty perches, |             |
| No. 1, . . . . .                              | £1 8s. 7½d. |
| No. 2, . . . . .                              | 1 7 7½      |
| No. 3, . . . . .                              | 1 17 3      |
| No. 4, . . . . .                              | 1 17 2      |
| No. 5, . . . . .                              | 1 13 11½    |

An estimate of the value per acre, founded on the foregoing calculations, gives for the value of an acre of

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| No. 1, Cut a month before fully ripe, | £1 9s. 2d. |
| No. 2, Cut three weeks                | " 10 16 4  |
| No. 3, Cut a fortnight                | " 14 18 0  |
| No. 4, Cut ten days                   | " 14 17 4  |
| No. 5, Cut ripe                       | " 13 11 8  |

The difference in quantity between Nos. 1 and 2, and No. 5, amounting to a bushel on 20 perches, Mr. H. thinks was more owing to the pillage of birds, (it being the earliest cut wheat in the neighborhood,) than to actual shrinkage, though the latter was considerable. To settle this point of shrinkage, he instituted an ingenious course of experiment with glass tubes and water, to determine the relative size of the berry of each kind. A number of these determined that between 3, 4, and 5, there was no difference; while it required of No. 1, 1,110 grains to displace as much water as 910 grains of either of these, and of No. 2, 1,005 grains. The actual value per acre, determined in this way, slightly changed the relative value of Nos. 1 and 2, making the first £11, 17s. Od. and the second £13, 6s. Od. Thus there was an actual loss per acre, of the green wheat No. 1, of £1, 14s. 8d., compared with No. 5; and of No. 2, a loss of 5s. 8d. per acre, compared with the same standard. On the other hand, No. 3, or that cut raw, showed a gain of £1, 6s. 4d. compared with the ripe, and of £3, 1s. per acre, as compared with the green No. 1.

At this point of his experiments, Mr. Hannam thus sums up the advantages, or rather profits of cutting wheat in a raw state, or a fortnight before it is fully ripe, rather than letting it stand till that period:

- 1st. A gain of 15 per cent of flour upon equal measures.
- 2d. A gain in the weight of straw of 14 per cent.
- 3d. A gain of 7s. 5d. in the value of every quarter of wheat.
- 4th. A gain of £1, 6s. 4d. upon every acre producing 28 bush.

The actual value of flour for the purpose of nutrition, depending in a great measure on the gluten it contains, a sample of Nos. 3 and 5, was analyzed by Prof. Johnston, and he found them to contain respectively, No. 3, 9.15 per cent of gluten; No. 5, 8.9 per cent of gluten. Thus proving that the wheat which gave the greatest quantity of flour, gave also the best.

It is unnecessary to pursue the able investigation of Mr. Hannam, farther. The result may be thus stated in his own words: "With an additional quantity of flour and straw, already considered, we have a better quality of both, a better chance of securing them, and a saving in securing them."

In this country, the subject of the proper time for cutting wheat is deriving great importance from the liability of its being attacked by the mildew or rust; the evil of which might in a great measure be avoided, should experience prove that raw or even green wheat would lose less when cut, than when allowed to stand, after such attack. As having a direct bearing on this subject we may mention the following. A farming friend of ours, growing wheat extensively, found last season, that one of his fields of wheat, then in a very raw or green state, was hardly struck with rust. He determined to cut it at once, and did so, amid the laugh, or the pity of his neighbors, who thought him little less than crazy. The adjoining field suffered little from rust, and stood till fully ripe, yet at threshing the wheat first cut gave the finest wheat and

the best yield. Mr. Hannam mentions a similar instance in which it was remarked of a farmer who was cutting his wheat early, that he "had cut grass, and stacked muck," yet when threshed, it yielded four bushels per acre more than it was estimated at, and was sold for the highest price in the market. In this country, the same reason, arising from bad weather or a late harvest, does not exist here for early cutting, as in England, but there are others which render the subject of little less interest here than there, and the agricultural public of both countries, are certainly much indebted to Mr. Hannam, for the skill and perseverance with which he has pursued these investigations in all their parts.—*Cultivator.*

**CRANBERRIES.**—The cultivation of the cranberry (*oxycoccus macrocarpus*) has not, we believe, received much attention. Most of those usually exhibited in our markets, are gathered by the country people from the bogs and swamps where they grow wild, without any assistance whatever from the hand of man. Like all our native fruits, however, the cranberry is susceptible of being improved by cultivation. In Massachusetts many farmers cultivate from one to a dozen acres, and as the fruit brings readily a dollar per bushel in the Boston market, they find them the most lucrative crop they can raise. It is stated in the New England Farmer Vol. ix. No. 18, that Mr. F. A. Hayden, of Lincoln, in that State, raised, in 1830, four hundred bushels, for which he received four hundred dollars in cash. This is profitable farming.

Kenrick asserts Sir Joseph Banks, who had taken pains to obtain the *oxycoccus macrocarpus* from America, harvested in 1831, from a square of eighteen feet each way, three and a half Winchester bushels, being at the rate of 260 bushels to the acre. The soil most suitable to the culture of this plant, is a low, moist and swampy moor, but large crops have been taken from lands in every respect precisely the reverse of that in which they flourish in their natural state. Even light sandy loam, and in which there is a predominance of vitreous or silicious matter, if manured with compost of clay, muck, and swamp mud, and kept uniformly and moderately humid, will produce excellent cranberries. It is even asserted by those who have had ample experience in the business of cranberry culture, that the vines under this treatment, will not only be much more thrifty and prolific, but that the fruit will also be much larger, fairer, and of better flavor than that gathered from vines in their natural state. On most farms, however, there are numerous low places which might be advantageously devoted to this plant, and wherever such places are to be found on a farm, they should unquestionably be selected in preference to artificial or compounded soils. The method of planting, in such locations, is to dig holes in the turf, one or two, or two and a half feet deep and 2 ft. over. Into these holes are placed the sods or compact turfs, containing the roots which are then carefully covered with the soil, and a sprinkling of beach-sand thrown over the hill. The hills should be four feet apart each way, which gives ample scope for the vines to trail or branch out. Plants, cultivated in this manner, come rapidly into bearing, after which nothing more is requisite for several years, than merely to give them a slight dressing, occasionally, and to supply new plants where the old ones have decayed, or dried out. A plantation, managed in this way, is a most valuable appendage to any farm; and in this section of the country, where the fruit brings one dollar and fifty cents, and often two dollars per bushel, it would be peculiarly so. The labour of harvesting the cranberry is very simple, and very expeditiously performed by means of a rake, constructed exclusively for the purpose, and with which, in favourable seasons, a skilful hand will gather, with ease from fifty to a hundred bushels a day."

**LARGE PARSNIPS.**—Mr. Joseph Howard, of Still Pond, has sent to us two very fine parsnips, one weighing 4 lbs. and the other 3½ lbs. Upon cutting them, they were found solid and sound.—*Kent News.*

**AN IOWA FARM.**—This farm and its plenishing remind one of the old Hebrew patriarchs; Job, of Uz, or Laban, of Padan Aram. The Hawkeye says, that the farm of Mr. Thompson, in Louisa co., Iowa, has upwards of 20,000 bushels of corn, 300 fat hogs, 150 head of neat cattle, 600 head of sheep, (500 for sale,) 250 acres of wheat, 400 acres of corn, besides large quantities of potatoes &c.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

**STOCK RAISING—THE DEVONS.**—In an article on this subject, the editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, gives the preferences to the Devons, as being best adapted to their prairie pastures, and adds:

"Pure bloods and mixed can be obtained at the east and in Maryland!"

Now, if he had added, that the most extensive herds of Devons in America are to be found in Maryland, and that there was one herd within twenty miles of Baltimore that would compare with any in England, he would have been borne out by the facts of the case.

**FACTS WORTHY OF NOTE.**—Whenever the farmer or planter discovers his fields covered with *sheep sorrel*, he may conclude that the soil needs liming, the presence of the sorrel being unerring evidence of the absence of calcareous matter, and that the soil is too acid for the purposes of healthful vegetation.

Lands too, whose natural growth is *pine*, require lime, as that wood almost always delights in an acid soil devoid of lime.

*Clover, Sainfoin, Lucerne*, and all grasses of this family require that there should be *lime* in the soil on which they may be grown, and, indeed, it may be said to be labor lost, to attempt to cultivate them advantageously on lands in which this mineral does not form a constituent element. Now, may it not be the absence of lime in much of the soil of some of the southern portions of our country, which opposes such obstacles to the growth of clover? We think it demonstrable that it is, and we are equally certain, that, if lime or marl were applied to all such lands, that clover might be grown there as well as in any other part of the country.

**CULTURE OF COTTON.**—In our number of the 21st ultimo, we gave the first of a series of numbers, "on the improved culture of Cotton," by Dr. Cloud of Alabama, which we copied from the *Cultivator*, and hoped to have been able to continue the interesting subject in this paper; but we find by a notice in the *Cultivator*, that circumstances have prevented Dr. C. from furnishing for the January number of that paper, the article on the culture of cotton, promised in his preceding communication. It will however be gratifying to those who may have read the former one, to learn, that Dr. C. has assured the editors of the *Cultivator* that he will furnish them, in season for their next issue, in detail, the *modus operandi* by which his experiments have been conducted, together with the character of the soil. It will be recollectcd by our readers, that Dr. C. stated in the communication to which we have alluded, that by his improved culture, he had actually picked 5,980 lbs. of cotton per acre off of land, on which under the old system not more than from 300 to 500 lbs. could have been grown. Such being the result of Dr. C's labors, the cotton growing planters will await the publication of his forthcoming paper, with intense anxiety, and we need not add, that we shall lose no time in transferring it to our columns when it shall have been received.

**HAND PLOUGH.**—The *Cultivator* for the month contains a cut of a hand-plough, calculated for loose soils. Its construction is similar to that of the shovel plough generally used, with a wheel attached to the end of the beam in front. We have owned and used the hand-plough years ago, but found it too much a labor of love to get along with it even in a very light soil. The one we used was without the wheel, whether that addition will render its propulsion easier we cannot pretend to say, but even with that we question much whether a man could not do more with a hoe—at all events we think we could.

## THE PRODUCT OF CORN.

It must be evident to the mind of every intelligent corn grower, that the average product of corn is greatly below what it ought to be; and from the numerous large crops grown in various parts of our country, it must be equally so, that nothing but proper manuring, preparation of the soil, and culture, is wanting to bring about such an improvement as will give an average yield greatly above the present one. In several instances, nearly two hundred bushels have been grown on an acre, and in numerous others, largely above a hundred have been gathered from the same quantity of land, and these yields have been secured without any extraordinary expenditure of either manure or labor. The frequency of such results, should satisfy all reasonable minds that it is within the competency of good husbandmen to increase the present average product fully a hundred per cent. When we advance this opinion we do it with a full knowledge and just conception of the responsibility we assume in so doing. We are aware that we may be thought as over sanguine by those, who, from their boyhood up, have been in the habit of considering from 4 to 6 barrels to the acre as *good crops*, but in despite of such conclusions, we here affirm it to be our fixed and deliberate opinion, that, on good rich ground, well manured, deeply ploughed, thoroughly pulverized and judiciously worked, the crop of corn should yield from 80 to 100 bushels to the acre. Such ground, thus treated, would support a crop of corn 4 by 2, two stalks in the hill; and such being the fact, we can see no just reason why every hill, planted in a prolific bearing corn, should not yield 1½ pint of corn; this would give 127 bushels. But suppose now, that each hill should only give a pint, then the product would be 85 bushels. Such crops, some may say, are confined to small lots of a few acres in extent,—not so: Mr. Earl Stimson, has for more than ten years in succession, averaged above a hundred bushels to the acre in crops of 5000 bushels. He to be sure plants closer than this, viz. 27 inches each way; but then his corn is of a small variety, and will bear that distance in the climate of New York. If it be alleged, that corn planted 4 by 2 would subject the crop to firing, we reply, not without the culturist should commit the folly, of cutting up the roots, by deep ploughing, after the plants had attained sufficient size for the lateral roots to extend across the rows.

**THE BOSTON CULTIVATOR.**—The two last numbers of this valuable paper has come to us in a new form, having been changed from *folio* to a large *quarto*, a form, by the bye, much better than the old one both for the purposes of reading and preservation. By the last number, however, we perceive that H. C. Meriam, its late spirited and able editor, is no longer connected with it. The proprietor in announcing the change, says, that "the agricultural department is now under the direction of one who has spent the most of his time in practical agriculture and its kindred branches, and as an agricultural writer, he has been long engaged in promoting improvement in this great cause."

**LICE ON CATTLE.**—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says: "Lice on cattle at this season of the year, are on the butt end of the horns. Destroy them now, and you will not have it to do in the winter or spring. Strong tobacco juice or alcohol will destroy them."

**Spirits of Turpentine**, rubbed on at the roots of the horns, will also destroy them—and if a tea-spoonful of it be put in the cup formed just back of the horns, twice or thrice between this and the spring, it will prevent the occurrence of hollow horns.

A strong brine made of salt and water will destroy lice, and it may be said to be the safest application that can be made.—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*

## COMPOSTS.

It is objected against the use of *Lime* in the formation of a compost heap, that it not only promotes decomposition, but expels the ammonia eliminated in the process, and hence, that the most valuable part of the manure, if not the only part which enters into the food of plants, is lost. That lime does promote the decomposition of those vegetable and other substances, which form the constituent elements of compost heaps, we most readily admit—nay, in our view, we hold it that this is one of the most useful offices performed by it; but we are not as yet prepared to fall into the belief, that it necessarily also drives off beyond the reach of the plants, those parts of manure which are capable of being taken up by their roots, because it is within the competency of every one making a compost heap, to provide against such contingency, in either one of two ways. *First*, by covering the mass with a body of earth or mould sufficiently deep to absorb the escaping gases—and, *secondly*, by sowing *Plaster* over each layer of the heap when first made up. By taking either of these precautionary means, the ascribed tendency of the lime may be counteracted, while, by its decomposing property, nutriment will be provided for the growing crop in a farm which will render its benefits immediate, and enable the culturist to reap present profit.

Among the most enlightened and earliest experimenters in Plaster, was the late John Taylor, of Caroline, Va.—He, after a series of years of close observation, came to the conclusion, that among the most profitable ways of using plaster was that of incorporating it with his yard manures, as he put them out in the spring. Without giving, or presuming to give, the *rationale* of its operation, he contented himself with simply stating the fact. Nor do we believe, that, in the then state of agricultural science, that he could have described the *modus operandi*, if he had been so disposed. But this result of the experiments of Colonel Taylor, is amply explained by the theory of Professor Leibig, who ascribes to Plaster the capacity of giving a fixed condition to the ammonia which is brought into the soil, or in other words—of seizing on, and retaining in the soil, the volatile portions of manure, which would otherwise be lost to the soil but for this power of attraction and retention, imputed to the Gypsum. If it did not possess this power, with respect to this peculiar food of plants, which is found as well in the elements as in the soil, it would be difficult, indeed, to divine the process by which so small a quantity as a bushel of Plaster to the acre could effect so disproportionate a quantity of benefit as it does, in the increase of the crop to which it may be applied.

To the Editor of the *American Farmer*.

**SIR**—As my friend H. G. W. has ascertained that there "is no instruction or pleasure," in defending the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, I suppose he is also satisfied that the positions, at first assumed by me, have not been in the least weakened, but on the contrary, strengthened by his defence. He has at last been himself compelled to admit, in the first place, there is no by-law of the society excluding non-residents from competition—and secondly, that the society received contributions from non-residents, and consequently was in part, supported by them. This is all that I at first contended for; and therefore, I conclude this, my last communication, by advising the society not to expect, like my friend, H. G. W., so much "liberality" from non-residents, until it sets a good example by throwing open its doors to all.

## PHILO-JUSTICE.

We are glad that the controversy between *Philo-Justice* and H. G. W. is at last brought to a conclusion, and that too without either indulging in any of those personalities, which render the collision of mind unpleasant. But this is no more than we expected from the gentlemanly character of the combatants, either of whom might, with honor to his constituency, be delegated to represent the intelligence and virtue of his respective county.

**GEN. WASHINGTON AS A FARMER.**—In a notice of *Spark's life of Washington*, the editor of the *Cultivator* spoke thus of Gen. Washington:

As a *farmer*, Washington was immeasurably in advance of the times. His levers show a clear-sightedness on this subject, as strongly marked as those relating to War or Government."

Truer words never were conceived by the mind or traced by the pen of man, and as proof that Washington, as a *farmer*, was "in advance of the times," we will refer the reader to his admirable letter on the management of his farm, which we published on the 2d November last, in which will be found all that attention to minutia, that distinct and forcible conception, which so distinguished him in all the relations of life, and stamped *his*, above that of any other man, as the *master-mind* of his age.

**PREMIUM CROPS.**—We copy from the *Cultivator*, the following statement of the premiums granted for Crops by the Washington County, N.Y., Agricultural Society at their fair in October last.

|                       | Bushels per acre.        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Wheat,</i>         |                          |
| 1st. premium,         | 29 winter wheat,         |
| 2d. "                 | 22, 2 qts. spring wheat, |
| 3d. "                 | 35, 7 " " "              |
| <i>Corn,</i>          |                          |
| 1st. "                | 80½ 8 rowed yellow,      |
| 2d. "                 | 67½                      |
| 3d. "                 | 85 China Tree Corn,      |
| <i>Zye,</i> 1st.      | 25, 11 qts.,             |
| 1st. "                | 53½ average on 8 acres,  |
| <i>Oats,</i>          |                          |
| 2d. "                 | 97, 4 qts.               |
| 3d. "                 | 80, 6 "                  |
| <i>Potatoes,</i> 1st. | 510, Merino, seed cut,   |
|                       | 20 bushels planted.      |

And from the same paper we copy the following:

#### PREMIUM CROPS.

The following premiums on field crops, were awarded by the Wayne County Agricultural Society, at its meeting, 11 mo. 15, 1842.

To C. S. Button, for the best crop of wheat, 5 acres 11 rods, yielding 151½ bushels, or about 30 bushels to the acre, \$5.00.

To C. S. Button, for the best crop of corn, 3 acres, 76 rods, at the rate of 99 bushels, 6 quarts per acre, \$5.00.

To Marvin Roundy, for the best crop of oats, 4½ acres, 312 bushels, or about 67 bushels per acre, \$4.00.

To D. & G. W. Kenyon, for the best crop of potatoes, 72 rods, 169½ bushels, or about 376 bushels per acre, \$3.00.

To Rocher & Miller, for the best crop of ruta baga, half an acre, 549 bushels, or 1098 bushels per acre, \$3.00.

The following is an abstract of the statements of the competitors:

Dr. Button's wheat was the white flint—the previous crop was corn, manured 20 loads to the acre—the ground was prepared by splitting the hills, harrowing down, and plowing once—8½ bushels were sown the first week in October, and harrowed once each way.

Dr. Button's corn was the Dutton—the previous crop peas and oats—the ground plowed twice in May, and at each plowing manured with 12 loads coarse manure—harrowed and planted the 12th of May, in rows 2 feet 8 inches, by 2 feet—12 to 16 seeds in a hill, afterwards thinned to 3 or 4 plants in the hill—after culture with cultivator and cutting out weeds twice.

M. Roundy's oats were after corn, unmanured—10 bushels of seed sown.

D. & G. W. Kenyon's potatoes were a mixture, mostly a red variety—the ground covered with manure, plowed in, and planted in drills 3½ feet apart—the potatoes cut in 3 pieces, and planted one foot apart in the drills.

Rocher & Miller's ruta baga—ground a clover sod, mowed last year, plowed about the first of May, well harrowed, sheep manure applied at the rate of about 24 loads to the acre—about the first of June, plowed and harrowed—planted 8th of June, in drills 20 inches apart, and 8 to 16 inches in the drill—hoed twice, and harvested Nov. 6.

J. J. THOMAS, Cor. Sec't.

**ORANGE COUNTY.**—The first premiums of the Orange Co Ag. Society, for Corn and Oats, were awarded to F. J. BETTS, Esq. of Newburgh—the corn producing 205½

bushels of ears to the acre, and the oats 77 bushels. Of the cultivation of these crops, Mr. Betts, in a letter to the editors of the *Cultivator*, says:

"You correctly suppose that my corn was 205½ bushels of ears per acre: but that was the average yield of the whole field, containing 4 5-Screws.

"The corn is a crop of Dutton and the large Connecticut yellow corn, obtained by planting the two in the same hills; the seed thus obtained, produces a very handsome ear, which is earlier than the old fashioned corn, and yields well, as the product of my field shows. The whole crop is very handsome, and scarce an ear which is not fit for seed.

"The field upon which it grew, was a tough green sward, plowed in the early part of February last, (when the ground was free from frost,) and manured with fifteen wagon loads per acre, of a compost of muck and barn yard manure, in about equal parts; the muck having been spread over the surface of the barn yard during the winter. In planting, the corn was covered with half a shovel full of the same compost, instead of earth, and two bushels of salt spread over the field, immediately before planting; the field was then cross plowed, and the corn planted about 3½ feet apart; it was twice plowed and hoed, and had the cultivator run through it once; it was very slightly bailed, and had about an average of four stalks left in each hill.

"The oats were raised upon a field cultivated the year before in the same way, except that about twelve loads of manure per acre, were used, instead of fifteen. The oats were sowed as early as the ground could be got in order for them, at the rate of three bushels per acre."

We take the more pleasure in copying such results, as they serve to stimulate farmers to renewed and more enlightened exertions. There is no yield enumerated in the above statements, that may not be reached, by most farmers, and such being the case, why should any set himself down contented with the products of his lands until they shall have reached, or even exceeded the largest yield named? There is no good reason why any one should do so. But in order that success shall crown his efforts, he must go to work with a determination to persevere without flinching until he does succeed. What has been once done, can be done again; but before any one can promise himself to realize the fulness of his hopes, he must take the proper means to deserve it. He must bend his energies to the acquisition of manure; to its preservation after he has acquired it; to its judicious application; to the proper culture of his soil; when we say proper culture, we mean from the manuring to the ploughing and draining, if necessary, to the garnering of his crop; for unless attention be paid to every thing, the omission in any one particular may defeat every thing else which may have been done.

**TO INSURE A CROP OF PEACHES.**—In Mr. Kendrick's "New American Orchardist" it is stated, if straw litter or earth be placed around the roots of Peach Trees while the ground is frozen in the winter, and suffered to continue till the danger of frost is past, a good crop may be expected. The whole secret consists in retarding vegetation, till the proper season of putting out. A north hill side also frequently keeps the bud closed till danger is over.

**To preserve Flowers fresh for a long period.**—Procure a flat dish of porcelain; into which pour water sufficient to nearly fill it; in the water place a vase of flowers: over the vase place a bell-glass, with its rim in the water. This is similar to a "Ward's case," in principle, although different in construction. The air that surrounds the flowers being confined beneath the bell-glass, is constantly moist with the water that rises into it, in the form of vapour. As fast as the water becomes condensed, it runs down the sides of the bell-glass into the dish; and if means be taken to enclose the water on the outside of the bell-glass, so as to prevent its evaporating into the air of the sitting room, the atmosphere around the flowers will remain continually damp. This plan is designated the "Hopean apparatus." The experiment may be tried on a small scale, by inserting a tumbler over a rose bud, in a saucer of water.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

**WHEAT.**—The *Natchez Free Trader* remarks that Mississippi is rapidly extending the production of wheat. During the balloon days of some five or six years ago scarcely a grain was sown in the central and northern parts of the State. Now large quantities are produced. In the county of Tallahatchie, Col. James A. Girault, threshed out this year 600 bushels, and commenced grinding it on the 10th May. It is not what is commonly known as the *May* or yellow wheat, but the red wheat. —The former will not answer in this climate. The red is produced without rust, or disease of any kind, and yields in Tallahatchie equal to the best Virginia grain. Col. Girault turned out an average of forty-two pounds of superior flour to the bushel, besides shorts, seconds and bran. He has a splendid water mill, fitted up with Baltimore bolting cloths, and supplies first rate flour to a wide circuit of country. In five years more, Mississippi will send flour to New Orleans and Mobile for sale.

The climate of the South within the last twenty years, has been approximating that of more Northern regions, and we are prepared to witness the same change as regards the increased extent and variety of her productions.—*N. O. Bul.*

**AN AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.**—This is the name which has been given to a new machine, for which a company has taken out a patent, and which is to convey passengers, goods, and despatches through the air, performing the journey from London to India in four days! and to travel at the rate of from 75 to 100 miles per hour! A company of gentlemen is really formed, even of mechanical men; the patent was formally sealed on the 29th of September last, and systematic arrangements are in progress to complete the design. In January the machine will be thoroughly organized, and until then we take leave of the subject, and only trust that this alleged invention is neither exaggerated, nor an Utopian project; and from the conversation we had with those in connection with the design, we have every reason to believe that neither is the case.—*London Atlas*.

**ROLLING CORN LAND.**—I am satisfied, by two or three years' trial, that light land rolled when planted will stand a drought much better than if it were worked. This present year I had an excellent test. All my corn was rolled as soon as planted. A very severe drought existed after the corn came up and got to be a foot or a foot and a half high. I ran the plough, bar side to the corn, on each side of the corn; and immediately levelled the interstices with the cultivator; so that whatever was ploughed, was immediately afterwards levelled with the cultivator. The ground thus managed, when turned up, was moist and fine; in a day or two not a sign of moisture was to be found; it was a complete dry bed of pulverized earth; while that part of the field which had not been so served, (say one third of the field) upon moving a seeming crust of ½ or ¾ of an inch thick, exhibited a charming moisture. To complete the experiment, I left this third untouched the balance of the season.

**New Method of growing Asparagus.**—The Editor of the *Horticultural Magazine*, recommends a trial of the following method of growing asparagus, which is practiced at Nice, and of which a high account is given in the *London Gardeners' Chronicle*. Take a quart wine bottle; invert it over the head of a stalk of asparagus just rising from the ground, and secure it by three sticks so that it cannot be knocked over. If left in this state, the asparagus will grow up into the interior of the bottle, and, being stimulated by the unusual heat and moisture it is then exposed to, will speedily fill it. As soon as this has taken place, the bottle must be broken, and the asparagus removed, when it will be found to have formed a thick head of tender delicate shoots, all eatable, as compact as a cauliflower.

**The Exhibitions and rewards of Agricultural Societies, have given an impetus to the spirit of experimental research in the bosom of the mechanic, and the result is, an advance in knowledge, equal to that made in any other branch of the practice of agriculture, by the adoption and agency of the same spirit. A practical commentary on this, is offered by the fact, that one maker of Ploughs in England (Ransome of Ipswich,) exhibited no less than thirty-six varieties of ploughs at the last meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.**

**A SPATCHLING OF BIG PIGS.**

The Cincinnati Gazette has the following:

**Hogs.**—We have little to say now on this subject to-day. All our packing houses are actively engaged, and prices are firm at \$1.75 to 2.00.

Mr. Charles Davis purchased a lot of hogs yesterday of the "Irish Grazier" breed that surpass every thing of the kind we have seen this season. There were 168 in number, and their aggregate weight was 42,778 lbs. They were raised by Mr. L. Longstreet, of Middleton, Warren county, Ohio, and we learn the breed was introduced into this country from Europe, a few years since,

by Wm. Neff, Esq. of this city.—They fatten very easily, have small heads and shoulders, good hams, very thin skin, large square bodies, and afford a very large proportion of lard; and our pork packers say, cut up to vastly more advantage than the famous Berkshires, or any other breed yet driven in.

While on the subject we shall add that Stagg & Shays purchased, a few days since, a lot of 12 hogs which weighed in the aggregate, 4626 lbs.—averaging 377 lbs. each; four of them weighed upwards of 400 lbs. each, and none of them were over 20-months old. The mother of the lot (still living) weighs 560 lbs. on the hoof. They were raised by Mr. Samuel Edwards, of Anderson town ship.

In the Raleigh, N. C. Register we find the annexed:

*Bedfords' Ford*, Jan. 7, 1843.

**Mr. GALE'S:** Mr. ALFRED M. BURTON, of this place, killed a few days since a Hog, two and a half years old, that weighed net 605 lbs., and at the same time a Pig, eleven months old, weighing 274 pounds. This beats your Hog, a few weeks since.

Yours, &c.

**BREEDING AND RAISING SWINE.**—As the time seems at length to have arrived, when the attention of our honest farmers is awakened, and inquiry is afloat as to the best method of breeding and raising swine, I hope you will not deny me a place in one of your columns for the little knowledge I may possess, gleaned from agricultural papers and my own observation and experience. For the better treatment of the subject, I shall divide my remarks into five different parts.

1st. The choice of a breed. For my own part, I prefer the Berkshires; they certainly cannot be surpassed for mildness of disposition and easiness of keep, and no other breed marks their progeny as distinctly as they do. Next to them, Mackays breed is the best.

2d. Having chosen your breed select your breeders. I will give you now a description of what I consider a perfect hog. Small head, small ears, thin neck, broad shoulders, long and round in the body, deep in the carcass, short legs, and hams rather square than round.

3d. To preserve them in good health and appetite, mix with their food a little pounded charcoal, once or twice a week, or throw it to them in lumps.

4th. The management and weaning of pigs.—For the purpose of feeding little pigs, I have my pens so constructed as to permit them into their own apartment at pleasure, where food is always kept for them; they thus become accustomed to eating, and do not mind weaning at all.

5th. Cures for diseases to which swine are subject. Measles. The existence of this disease can only be known by the animals not thriving like the rest. Give him a clean, dry bed, and mix sulphur or a little antimony with his food. Catarrah in pigs. Castor oil is very good, but wood ashes is an almost certain cure. Blind staggers are caused by cosiveness; give a dose or two of Castor oil.—Mange or quinsy. Boil poke root with pot liquor, and season with meal, vegetables, &c. and let the hog eat heartily; give him this once or twice a week until he is well. As to fattening, but little need be said; the whole matter consists in feeding but little at a time, often, and with regularity.

I hope if you think these remarks will be of service to any of your readers, you will publish them from

Yours,

Wages. Then, the flatness of the hoof which stretches out on each side, and the frog coming down in the middle, between the quarters, adds greatly to the elasticity of the machine. But ignorant of this peculiarity of structure, ill-informed farriers nail the shoe in such a manner as to confine the quarters, and thus cause permanent contraction of the bones, ligaments and hoof, so that the elasticity is destroyed; every step is then a shock, and inflammation and lameness ensue. Mr. Barney Clark has contrived an expanding shoe, which, by a joint in front, opens and contracts, so as to obviate the evils of the common process. —Brougham.

**CAUTION TO MILLERS AND CONSUMERS OF BREAD.**

Mobile, July 17th, 1842.

To Dr. M. W. PHILIPS,—About a month ago, a number of negroes on the plantation of James G. Lyon, near Mobile, were seized with violent pains and cramp in the stomach, fainting fits, irritability of stomach, obstinate constipation, some with convulsions and palsy of the limbs, little or no fever, &c.; in short, all the symptoms which belong to what has been called Lead, or Painter's colic.

In a short time nearly every negro on the place was seized with similar symptoms, and it became evident that there must be some extraordinary cause at work. On investigation, the corn meal which they had been eating, was found to contain lead which had been ground up with it,—half a pint of lead was picked out of a bushel and a half of meal.

On going to the mill and examining the stones, it was found that the miller had, for the purpose of balancing and fixing it, poured several pounds of melted lead into the eye of the runner stone, and this had worked loose, got between the stones, and was ground up with the meal. The whole mystery was solved at once.

Now sir, I am informed that it is a very common thing for millers to use lead in this way, and I have no doubt that very many persons have been poisoned without ever being able to account for it, and the symptoms have been looked upon and treated as bilious colic, or some other disease.

I have just met with a similar fact, recorded in one of my foreign journals—a whole family had symptoms like those I have enumerated above, and on analysis, the flour they had been eating was found to contain lead.

Mr. Lyon has already lost four valuable hands, and a considerable number of others are almost entirely helpless from palsy in their limbs, some of whom will either die or remain useless for life.

When I say to you that every man, woman and child, is in daily danger of being poisoned by such ignorance or negligence, I have, I hope, said enough to impress upon your readers the importance of inquiring closely into this matter.

Yours, &c., J. C. NOTT, M. D.

**LUTE** (from *lutum*, clay; *Lut* Fr.; *Kitt*, *Beschlag*, Gerin.) is a pasty or loamy matter employed to close the joints of chemical apparatus, or to coat their surfaces, and protect them from the direct action of flame. Lutes differ according to the nature of the vapors which they are destined to confine, and the degree of heat which they are to be exposed to.

1. **Lute of Linseed meal**, made into a soft plastic dough with water, and immediately applied pretty thick to junctions of glass, or stone-ware, makes them perfectly tight, hardens speedily, resists acid and ammoniacal vapors, as also a moderate degree of heat. It becomes stronger when the meal is kneaded with milk, lime-water, or solution of glue.

2. **Lute of thick gum-water**, kneaded with clay, and iron filings, serves well for permanent junctions as it becomes extremely solid.

3. By softening in water a piece of thick brown paper, kneading it first with rye-flour paste, and then with some potter's clay, till it acquire the proper consistence, a lute is formed which does not readily crack or scale off.

4. **Lute**, consisting of a strong solution of glue kneaded into a dough with new slackened lime, is a powerful cement, and with the addition of white of egg, forms the *lut d'ane*;—a composition adapted to mend broken vessels of porcelain and stone-ware.

5. **Skim-milk cheese**, boiled for some time in water, and then triturated into paste with fresh-slacked lime, forms also a good lute.

6. **Calcined gypsum**, diffused through milk, solution of glue or starch, is a valuable lute, in many cases.

7. A lute made with linseed, melted caoutchouc, and pipe-clay, incorporated into a smooth dough, may be kept long soft when covered in a cellar, and serves admirably to confine acid vapors. As it does not harden, it may therefore be applied and taken off as often as we please.

8. Caoutchouc itself, after being melted in a spoon, may be advantageously used for securing joints against chlorine and acid vapors, in emergencies when nothing else would be effectual. It bears the heat at which sulphuric acid boils.

9. The best lute for joining crucibles inverted into each other, is a dough made with a mixture of fresh fire-clay, and ground fire-clay, and ground fire-bricks, worked with water. That cement if made with solution of borax answers still better, upon some occasions, as it becomes a compact vitreous mass in the fire.

**WHY NOT.**

**Messrs. Editors** :—Shall we not look further into the most useful branches than we have ever yet done? Does not the farmer want theory before practice? I answer he does. I have been a mechanic in the forepart of my business life as mentioned in some of my former communications, and when I commenced farming, the theory was wanting as it was in the commencement of my trade. This is true, readers, for I needed both theory and practice. It has been recommended by some writers for the Farmer, that schools should be established for the purpose of educating young men for the different business of future life. I should suppose from the way I have learned my farming that it would have been of great use to me to have studied the theory previous to practice.—I say with the old proverb "honesty is best if you do not pay too dear." Where practice comes first, we are apt to pay more than is necessary, and I would cordially agree with the writer at Lowville, on "physical science and agriculture," and would be glad to see further communications from his pen over his own signature. I believe all kinds of business could be better understood, if instruction was given by competent teachers in schools previous to the commencement of business. The criminal code of laws, has been introduced into the school in my neighborhood, which I consider is of material benefit to the rising generation.

The effect of good wholesome rules which are laid down in books for the instruction of youth, is of vast importance, and any rules which shall give to the child, either the theory of farming, or the laws of nations will be riveted upon the mind, that it will with difficulty be blotted out. Therefore when the arts have arisen to a state of usefulness, let them be taught as well as the science alone, so that by the study of the arts, science becomes complete, and the theory of the arts is understood.

Nature's mantle is more widely spread before the tiller of the soil, and evinces the work of our creator, and awakens the mind to a wider sense, and the life is more continually presented with a scene of beauty and grandeur, when nature is viewed in its proper magnitude. A deep thinking, and considerate person can view the wide expanse of nature in a more perfect light, than those who are hid in the confines of cities from nature's view.

Very strange and singular ideas are entertained by many of our young men in setting out in life. It seems as if they had rather do almost any thing than be a farmer. The lawyer, the merchant, the doctor, the mechanic in any of these callings, they are but public servants, called here, and called there, he is not by the fireside of his family surrounded with that ease and contentment, as the farmer with his long winter evenings, and his library to peruse, occasionally writing an article for the paper, which is of much importance to the business he follows so as to make himself useful to others, while he in return is benefited by the plain and honest remarks of his associate on the pages of this our instructor and guide, as it promises to be. The benefits of this class of working men are too extensive to enumerate. The sound principles of a patriot, and their stability in time of need, the usefulness of the products of the laborer; in a word, on the laborer and tiller of the soil, rest the pillars of the civilized world.

PARDON MACOMBER.  
Western, Nov. 1842. Central N.Y. Far.

**To Destroy Ants.**—Mix an ounce of powdered arsenic with a quart of water, boil it half an hour with some sugar, and place the syrup in small shallow vessels—oyster-shells will do—in places infested by them. The sweetness attracts them, and the consequences are speedily fatal.

## SETTING POST AND RAIL FENCE.

**Messrs. Editors.**—The present low prices of grain and farm-produce generally, with a scarcity of money unparalleled, should induce us to be careful in the expenditure of our means. In this spirit, I propose to show the readers of the "Cabinet" how they may save a considerable sum annually, by adopting my plan of making post and rail fence. It is the custom in this part of the country, to hire a person expressly for this purpose at 12 to 15 cents per panel, with board—an extravagant price, at which we can earn about a couple of dollars a day; but I have for the last 15 years, done this business by means of my farm hands, on rainy days, under a shed. I have sometimes as many as a thousand posts before hand, ready to set at leisure times, when the farm hands can best be spared; and have made and set 2000 panels of post-fence within the year, at a cost of five cents a panel only; thus saving 150 dollars per annum; having the work better done, and at the most suitable times. I have ever found it an easy task to teach my men to make post-fence; with careful hardy men and proper tools, there is neither art nor difficulty. The price for farm labourers in this county, is not more than from eight to ten dollars per month; I therefore calculate that by my plan I save 50 per cent. in expenses, besides the advantage which I obtain by having an extra hand at harvest or busy times at low wages; and I am sending over the country, when my men leave me, good post-and-rail-men accustomed to the business.

HENRY CAZIER.

Submit Bridge, Del. 15 Nov. 1842. [Far. Cab.

**Advice on the care and Management of Tools.**—From a new edition of the Cabinet Maker's Guide, we quote the following:

"The goodness of saws, chisels, and other edge tools, depends upon the quality of the steel, which should be uniform throughout, and it is always better to have them tempered too hard than too soft, for use will reduce the temper. If at any time you wish to restore the temper, and to perform the operation yourself, the best method is to melt a sufficient quantity of lead to immerse the cutting part of the tool. Having previously brightened its surface, then plunge it into the melted lead for a few minutes, till it gets sufficiently hot to melt a candle, with which rub its surface; then plunge it again and keep it there until the steel assumes a straw color, (but be careful not to let it turn blue,) when that is the case take it out, rub it again with the tallow, and let it cool; if it should be too soft, wipe the grease off and repeat the process without the tallow, and when sufficiently hot, plunge it into cold spring water or water and vinegar mixed.

"By a proper attention to these directions, and a little practice, every workman will have it in his power to give a proper temper to the tools he may use.

If a saw is too hard, it may be tempered by the same means; if you are near a plamier's shop, you may repeat the process conveniently and without expense, when they are melting a pot of lead.

"In other cutting tools you must wait till the steel just begins to turn blue, which is a temper that will give it more elasticity, and at the same time sufficient hardness." —American Mechanic.

## BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Hogs.**—The arrivals of Live Hogs from the West have amounted to about 1500 head during the week. We note sales of about 700 to packers at prices averaging a little upwards of \$3 per 100 lbs. The balance of the operations of the week have been confined to sales to speculators at prices not public and of small parcels to supply the wants of the butchers at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

**Cotton.**—We note sales this week of 50 bales Mississippi at 9 cts, 50 bales Upland at 7½ cts, 25 bales Mobile at 8½ cts, and 15 bales Florida 7½ cts.

**Cloverseed.**—Market dull. We quote common to strictly prime quality at \$3.3 to \$3.62 per bushel from stores.

**Molasses.**—At auction to-day 155 bbls. New Orleans new crop Molasses were sold at 18½ to 19½ cts.

**Sugars.**—At auction on Tuesday, 203 hds., new crop New Orleans were sold at \$4.40 to 4.75, average \$4.51. At auction to-day 267 hds. ditto were offered, and 141 hds. sold at \$3.95 to 4.85. At the same time 15 hds. ditto partially damaged, were sold at \$3.80 to 3.95.

**Tobacco.**—The market this week has been very quiet, the transactions being confined to small parcels of Maryland. The better descriptions are scarce, and generally held above the late market rates, and the common sorts are not wanted. We note a sale of 50 hds. Ground Leaf, of middling quality, at \$4.75, which is the only sale of consequence this week. We

quote Maryland \$2.50 to 3.50; middling to good \$4 to 6; good \$6.50 to 8; and fine \$8 to 12. The stock of Ohio is not large and holders ask former prices, viz.:—Common to middling \$3.50 to 4.50; good \$5 to 6; fine red and wavy \$6.50 to 10; fine yellow \$7.50 to 10; and extra wavy \$11 to 13. The inspections comprise 2 hds. Maryland, and 32 hds. Ohio.

**Cattle.**—At the scales this morning about 600 head of Beef Cattle were offered, and 450 sold to packers and butchers at \$1.75 to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to \$3.50 to \$6 net, as in quality. These prices show no change since this day week.—Of the balance 50 head go North, and 100 remain in the market unsold.

**Flour.**—Sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands were made from store on Saturday at \$3.75. There has been considerable inquiry for the article to-day at the same price, but the sales have not been large, holders generally refusing to operate except at a slight advance. We now quote the asking rate at \$3.85 to \$3.87, but we are not advised of any sales above \$3.75. The receipt price continues at \$3.62.

No sales of City Mill Flour. Holders nominally ask \$4.12½.

**Grain.**—The few small samples of Md. reds that reach the market sell at 70 to 75 cts. and occasional parcels of very prime at 76 to 80 cts. Sales of corn to-day at 40 cts. for both white and yellow. The last sales of Oats were at 25 cts.

**Provisions.**—There is nothing worthy of note in provisions generally, the demand being very small, and prices mostly nominal. We quote as last week, New Baltimore packed Mess Pork at \$11.50; No. 1 at \$9.50; Prime at \$7.50. Mess Beef at \$8.50; No. 1 at \$7, and Prime at \$5. Small sales of Bacon continue to be made as follows, viz.: new Baltimore cured Hams at 7½ cents; Sides at 5 cents; Shoulders at 4½ cents; and Western assorted, at 4½ cents. Sales of No. 1 Western Lard have been made to-day at 5½ cents as in quality and condition.

## SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonials will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somerhill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Suburb, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Ted worth Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says, "I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter, from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also,—he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down Blood. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate."

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the Pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him.

Teddworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir.—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six teeth and two are two teeth, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Elliman's No. 15, which was let this year by auction at sixty three guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now hired by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Crips of Gedgrave.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes well and best at 41s. 6d. that is, best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharge you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters,  
Stratford Sub-castle.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randalls town near the Liberty Road.

Price of a last spring's ram \$25—Ewe 15

ja 18

## LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or in writing. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.  
ap. 22 1841

E. J. COOPER.

## SAXONY EWES.

A flock of 50 or 60 Saxony Ewes, of the very finest quality, bred by one of the most eminent breeders in Maryland, (and whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee of his stock being the best,) is offered for sale, in lots or to suit purchasers, at \$4 per head. Apply to Nov. 23.

SAMUEL SANDS.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The subscriber offers his services to the farmers and planters for the purchase of implements, machinery, seeds, trees, &c. S. SANDS.

## MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN &amp; MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light in Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power

\$25

Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, \$3 to \$40

15 to 15

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, \$15 to \$15

15 to 15

Portable and Stationary Horse Power

15 to 15

Self sharpening hand mills, a superior article,

12 to 20

Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,

20 to 35

Mill, carry 1-lb. and other screws, &amp; small Steam Engines 3 to 4

horse power. Any other machine built to order

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Cartwheel for Gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

50

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Maffington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office, or the subscriber,

JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

## BARNABY &amp; MOORE'S PATENT SIDE-HILL &amp; LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, & Silver Cup; and at their Annual Ploughing Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes". The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50 at their Annual Ploughing Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—

1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrow may be turned, between 8 to 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow, and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mold Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time, answering for Green-Riddling, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, & any crop cultivated in rows or drills, and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same, and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at \$7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. Fur Cultiv. added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shoe Piece, 12 Cents.

DEN. HEADS &amp; DANIEDS, corner Monument and North sts., who having purchased Mott &amp; Co's interest, are now sole owners.

B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23, 1842.

## EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLough WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLough, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st. That it will be kept in repair at considerably less expense than other Ploughs in use.—2d. That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing;—3d. He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me.

J. S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

## AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The subscriber proposes to deliver a course of lectures in Baltimore, on-practical Agriculture and Chemical principles; and if sufficient encouragement should be offered, a Cabinet of Soils and Minerals, to be collected from every county in the State will be arranged for the use of the subscribers.

## TERMS.

For attending lectures and room for one year, \$5.00

With the privilege of asking questions and having two specimens of soils, analyzed during the year, \$10.00

For examining a farm and analyzing the soils and giving opinion thereof for one year, \$15.00 and \$10.00

Payable within the year.

The subscriber offers to Agriculturalists and Teachers of

Science in the Countys, to give a course of lectures,

arrange a cabinet of soils and their analysis (payable in one and two years,) for \$10.00 and \$20.00

Charge for examining without analysis, \$5.00

Examining, analyzing two specimens, and opinion, \$10.00

Examining and analyzing soils, and opinion—the

analysis will be made without regard to number of soils, \$20.00

All communications addressed to the subscriber, S. W. corner of

Pratt and Sharp Streets, Baltimore, will meet with attention.

Jan 18 41

W. BAER.

Jan 18 41

YARHUM, MD.

**LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.**

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kiln on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime delivered on board of vessels at the kiln, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at \$4 cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from

WM. M. DOWNING.

Jan. 25

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO.  
South east corner of Ebor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market,  
Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WI-JEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CANT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Goochstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numerous of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Goochstown, as good an article as there is in this country—price from \$2 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set extra \$1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

Jan. 26

**FOR SALE.**

A handsome thorough bred DURHAM BULL, about 6 or 7 months old, from very superior stock. Price \$65, deliverable in Baltimore—Apply to SAM. SANDS.

Jan. 18

**DEVON STOCK FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.**

A gentleman near this city being overstocked, and not wishing to winter so many cattle as he has now on hand, offers for sale the following blooded animals at the prices annexed—

1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 18 months old; 2 full-bred Devon Heifers, one 13, the other 10 months old, all reared as handsome well-formed animals, and in fine order—The three will be sold for \$100. Apply at this office to S. SANDS.

**FOR SALE—SHEEP AND HOGS.**

Two Bucks, NEW LEICESTER breed, 1 year old this coming spring—and one Ewe, same breed, 2 years old. Also, 2 pairs of SOUTH DOWN Sheep, about 2 years old. Price for the Rams, \$20—for the Ewes, \$15.

Also, 2 very super of SOWS, of the pure BERKSHIRE breed, selected for breeders, one 3, the other 2 years old, just been put to Gorstich's imported boar Prince. Price \$15 each. Apply to

S. SANDS.

**CATTLE TAKEN TO WINTER.**

A gentleman who has extensive and comfortable accommodations for wintering cattle, with abundance of hay and cut provender, will take a number of cows at 2 dollars per month each, and the utmost care will be taken of them. Apply at this office.

Jan. 4

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having raised the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the steam power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has improved them so that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands, office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

Jan. 24

WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

**BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR**

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of Bentley's Convolute Steam Boilers, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leathers, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost \$100, or more, is now offered at \$45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 \$45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL &amp; CO.

McCausland's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz.:—David Barnum, Esq City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Rout Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers.

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Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.

**DEVON CATTLE.**

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,  
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

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**CORN SHELLERS, CRUSHERS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c. &c.**

*(See Prices reduced in proportion to the present rate of labour and materials.)*

The subscribers offer for Sale, Goldsborough's Corn Sheller and Husking Machine,—warranted to shell or husk and shell 700 bushels of Corn per day by the power of two Horses.

Baldwin's Corn Sheller with blower attached.—This machine with the power of two horses will shell and clean ready for market 400 bushels of corn per day.

Baldwin's Corn & Cob Crusher,—warranted to grind 25 or 30 bushels of Corn & Cob per hour, and put in fine order for feeding stock. This is the most durable, simple in construction, and most powerful of any Crusher made in this Country, and best adapted for extensive farming establishments. The power of two horses is required to drive it.

Straw Cutters, Cylindrical Improved.—There are four sizes of these machines, which combine all the late improvements;—400 to 2000 bushels of hay, straw, cornstalks, &c. can be cut by them per day. Also, common Treadle, Evans' patent, and several other kinds STRAW CUTTERS, at low prices.

**IN STORE,**

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Horse Powers, 2 sizes                 | Harrows, 5 kinds   |
| Threshing Machines, do                | Rollers and Drill Machines   |
| Vegetable Cutters                     | Yankee Ox Yokes  |
| Fanning Mills, 2 sizes                | Harvest Tools, all kinds   |
| Churns, 3 sizes                       | Post hole Augurs   |
| Lime Spreaders                        | PLOUGHS, 25 sorts, embracing the Subsoil. and several other kinds of late introduction |
| Grindstones, hung on friction rollers | Garden and Field SEEDS, a large and general assortment                                 |
| TREES and PLANTS                      | do do  |

CATALOGUES of the above furnished gratis, giving prices and description of each machine—also directions for planting seeds, trees, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO.

no 30

Manufacturers &amp; Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

**HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.**

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop; by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machine made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machine, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

**CORN & COB CRUSHER**

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

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OBED HUSSEY

**IMPORTED DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.**

He was selected in England by Col. J. H. Powell as an animal of the best blood to be procured, is owned by a Company in a neighboring State, and is only parted with on account of making a cross with his get; he is 5 years old, and will be sold a bargain.

Also some very fine Durhams of all ages, at a rate to suit the times. Apply to

S SANDS.

**BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.**

The subscriber having more stock than he wishes to retain on his farm, will dispose of a number of them at the following moderate prices if immediate application be made.

SNOW DROP, Durham heifer, white, 27 mos. old, now in calf by my premium bull Mohican—price \$45.

STRAWBERRY, Durham heifer, 24 months old; sire Defiance 3d, in calf by Mohican—price \$45.

CHERRY, half Durham, 20 months old, sire Defiance 3d, out of my celebrated butter cow—price \$25.

CLARA, 7-8 Durham, 6 yrs. old, in calf by Mohican; this cow has a cut teat, and on that account will be sold for \$30; her last calf brought \$40.

LILY, Holstein and Devon, 3 years old; in calf by Mohican; her gr. dam was imported by Col. Tenant, and was one of the most celebrated milkers of her day—price 40 dols.

SIDNEY, full bred Devon, 3 years old last spring, in calf by Mohican; her first calf sold at 4 weeks old for 25 dols. Price 50.

PEACH BLOSSOM, full bred Devon, 3 years old last spring, in calf by Mohican; price 50 dols.

MOHICAN, premium bull, half Durham and Devon, sire Defiance 3d, 18 months old; Defiance is out of Mr. Whitaker's stock, and was sold at 24 years old for 225 dols. Price 40 dols.

LUCY, half Durham and half Devon heifer, 20 months old, sire Defiance 3d; this heifer took the second premium at Baltimore Co. Cattle Show in October last. Price 40 dols.

ROSE BUD, full bred Durham, sire Defiance 3d, 9 mo old \$40. Also two pair premium Berkshire Pigs yet remaining on hand, price 10 dols. per pair

Orders left with Mr. S. SANDS, will be attended to.

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**MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER**

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front &amp; Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.

Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.**

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is as well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw, \$300

Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks, 125

Post Morticing Auger, 15

Bands, 10

Horse Power of great strength, 200

Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb. 65

Threshing Machine, wt. 300 lb. 75

Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb. 95

Threshing Machine, wt. 600 lb. 150

Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones, 150

Do. 3 ft. do. 175

Belts for the same, 15

Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs. 5

Tobacco Press complete, portable, 85

Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw, 3500

Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments, 1100

If made of iron, 3000

Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments, 150

Tenoning Machine, 200

Vertical Saw, 125

Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters, 25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purpose for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

—Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

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